

KING ALBERT GETS MILLION TRIBUTES

France and England Celebrate Fete Day of Belgian Ruler.

DEBT FRANCE OWES BELGIUM EMPHASIZED

Children of Sovereign Attend Mass in Westminster Cathedral in London.

Paris, Nov. 15.—France was dressed in black, yellow and red to-day in honor of the fete day of King Albert of Belgium. There was a great outpouring everywhere of the population in sympathy with the heroic monarch and his people. The city hall and other public buildings and most of the private buildings in Paris flew the Belgian colors, and in spite of the heavy downpour of rain immense throngs attended services in the Belgian church and Notre Dame Cathedral. Thousands visited the Champs Elysees and saluted a bust of King Albert and gave their tribute to the Belgian relief fund.

The telegraph wires carried many official messages to King Albert expressing admiration and encouragement. Among those who sent telegrams were President Poincaré, the Municipal Council of Paris and the authorities of every important town in France. By post and special motor car service a host of persons from all corners of the country not occupied by the Germans, from the highest aristocrat to the humblest laborer, sent touching tributes to the Belgian monarch.

"What the world owes the French no one knows better than the Belgians," said the spokesman of a delegation of Brussels aldermen who visited Paris in King Albert.

To-day M. Galli, president of the Paris City Council, in an address, as well as various Paris newspapers, turned this phrase into "What the world owes Belgium no one knows better than the French."

Early this morning crowds assembled to attend a "Te Deum" in the Belgian church in the Rue de Charonne. In this church, the Belgian monarch, who was employed in the Faubourg Saint Antoine furniture industries. They overflowed the church and the Rue de Charonne into the Boulevard Voltaire.

At 2 o'clock there was a similar service before Notre Dame Cathedral, where the services were presided over by Cardinal Amette. Among those who attended the service were the Dukes of Vendôme, eldest sister of King Albert, and Mme. Guillery, who came to Paris on Brussels in 1870 to nurse the wounded French soldiers.

The most touching scene of the day was the special feast provided for the Belgian refugees. In the hall of the Hotel de Paris, where the exiles, in the face of the trials they have undergone, assembled to worthily celebrate their King's fete day. Many thousands of other Belgian exiles were received for luncheon and dinner in private families.

The Belgian soldiers sent to Paris for a rest, and who are occupying the forts around the fortified camp, were not forgotten. Special rations were served, and leave was granted them for an afternoon's outing.

London, Nov. 15.—Thousands of Belgian refugees, who sought temporary homes in England when their country was invaded by the Germans, and hundreds of Belgian soldiers, who are being treated in English hospitals for wounds, to-day enthusiastically celebrated the fete day of King Albert, who, with Queen Elizabeth, remains with the Belgian army.

This morning a great mass was celebrated by Canon Moyes in Westminster Cathedral in the presence of Cardinal Bourne. The congregation aggregated some 3,000, chiefly Belgians. Among them were the three children of the Belgian King and Queen, who are guests of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and many other Belgian dignitaries and representatives of the British royal household.

During the day the hospitals where the Belgian wounded are being cared for were visited by the Belgian royal children, who gave to each man some small present. Loyal messages and simple gifts subscribed for by the Belgian refugees were sent to King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and the royal children.

LIFESAVING DOGS DOING HEROIC WORK

Berlin, Nov. 15.—A general appeal is being sent out by the Society for Lifesaving Dogs asking for more dogs, more guides and more funds. These animals, called "Sanitäts-hunde," are of great aid to the medical authorities. The appeal says:

"Our experience with these animals since the war began has surpassed all expectations. We cannot get enough of these four-footed lifesavers. In the search for wounded soldiers these dogs are of inestimable service. Many a brave fighter is saved just in time from bleeding to death or from a death from exposure."

AUSTRIA PUSHES MOVE ON SERVANS

Hopes to End Balkan Phase of War Before Winter Sets In.

London, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin says that the Austrian General Staff has ordered an offensive movement with all possible force against the Servians, in the hope of ending the Balkan phase of the war before winter sets in, and so release further Austrian troops for service against the Russians.

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following dispatch, under date of Saturday:

"An official communication issued in Vienna this evening admits that the Austrian troops which are invading Serbia have met with a fierce resistance at Valjevo, which they have not yet succeeded in overcoming. The fighting is rendered especially difficult by snow and rain, which impedes the transportation of artillery."

"Along the River Save the Austrians are making progress. They have reached the Serbian line, which extends from Skala to Koceljeva, and thence to the Drina River."

A Reuter dispatch from Cetinje says:

"The Austrian attacks against Gradowo, Montenegro, as well as those against our troops in Herzegovina, have been repulsed, with sensible losses to the enemy."

"The Austrians, with superior forces, tried to recapture two important positions at Timar (Bosnia) and Blotuk, which were occupied by Montenegrins, but their efforts were in vain. According to the latest information, the Austrians are sending reinforcements to the Montenegrin frontier."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Nish, Nov. 15.—Very severe fighting has been going on continuously in Northwest Serbia for several days, in which the Serbian troops have prospects of definite success. Some wounded officers have been brought to the hospital here.

The Serbian positions at Belgrade have been bombarded by the enemy, and the Serbian headquarters have been removed to Kragujevac. The Skupstina reopened to-day.

BRITISH WARSHIPS MAY CROSS PANAMA

Panama, Nov. 15.—The movements of three British warships less than fifty miles of Colon are being watched with interest by the Panama Canal officials, who are expecting them to make use of the canal to reach the west coast of South America.

It is believed here that the ships are the armored cruisers Suffolk, Berwick and Lancaster, which have been patrolling Mexican waters, but more recently have been in the West Indies searching for German ships.

The warships were sighted by officers of the steamer Ancon, taking coal from a collier at sea. It is thought here that their mission is to pass through the canal and join the Japanese men-of-war in the Pacific and endeavor to destroy the German cruisers which recently sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth off the coast of Chili.

LORD ROBERTS DIED WITH ERRAND DONE

Field Marshal About to Return Home When Suddenly Stricken.

END WITHOUT PAIN AND IN QUIET SLEEP

King and Queen Shocked—Funeral May Be Private, with Burial in St. Paul's.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 15.—"The Morning Post" learns that Lord Roberts, after crossing to France, Wednesday, met the Indian troops the following day and had a great welcome. On Friday he went to see the fighting. It was an extremely cold day, with a heavy rain and bitter winds. In spite of this, however, Lord Roberts insisted on going to the top of a certain hill exposed to the severest effects of a bleak day.

A few minutes after his return to headquarters he was seized with illness. His temperature rose rapidly, but it was hoped that the attack would soon pass off. In the course of the evening, unfortunately, Lord Roberts became unconscious. He never recovered, and passed away quite peacefully the following evening. The body is expected to be brought to Folkestone to-day or to-morrow. It is believed a service will be conducted in a neighborhood battlefield before the body leaves for England.

Martin Donohoe, writing an appreciation of Lord Roberts in to-day's issue of "The Daily Chronicle," says: "Like Cromwell, he sought to create a sober, God-fearing army, and in a large measure he succeeded. The religion he preached he practiced and the least devotional among his South African army could not fail to be impressed and spiritually uplifted by the spectacle of their revered chief himself conducting the service, as I have often seen him do on Sunday morning on the open field."

"Unspurred by honor and adulations which would have made him vain, he was always the simple-minded farm soldier who feared God and honored the King."

"In these days when Parliamentary tamers amuse themselves by cracking jokes at the expense of war correspondents immobilized in England while the whole nation is thirsting for news of the doings of our gallant army fighting in France and Flanders, it is interesting to recall Lord Roberts's publicly expressed opinion of the value of writing men at the front. I will remember the words of pride that passed through me in common, no doubt, with my comrades as I listened to his address to the correspondents on his arrival at Molder River."

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have always trusted you, and I never have any cause to regret it. I am going to trust you now."

"It is no exaggeration to say that there was not one of us but would sooner have died than have betrayed the confidence so generously reposed in us."

London, Nov. 15.—The death of Field Marshal Earl Roberts, which occurred last evening at the headquarters of the British expeditionary force in France, was extremely sudden. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter, Lady Aileen Mary, and his son-in-law, Major Lewis. The party had a rough trip crossing the Channel, but the aged general felt no ill effects and went through with his programme on the Continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time on Friday evening that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the general of what pain he was suffering, and he fell asleep. His death occurred during the night.

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches and in the

Eight German Cruisers Still on High Seas.

London, Nov. 15.—With the destruction of the cruiser Emden and the bottling up of the Königsberg in Africa, a small but active fleet of German warships remains at large on the high seas. The little Geier has been interned at Honolulu, leaving the following vessels at large:

ARMORED CRUISERS.			
	Tonnage.	Build.	Men.
Scharnhorst	11,575	1911	650
Goeblenau	11,429	1908	620
BATTLE CRUISER.			
Goeblen	2,500	1911	—
UNARMORED CRUISERS.			
Dresden	3,541	1908	746
Kaiserliche	4,870	1911	713
Nürnberg	2,534	1908	295
Leipzig	2,520	1906	295
Breslau	4,500	1911	315

The Breslau and the Goeblen, although nominally sold to Turkey, are regarded by the Allies as German.

camps where the soldiers are training touching references were made to-day to his death and the Dead March from "Saul" was played.

King George and Queen Mary were greatly shocked by the news of Lord Roberts's death. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence their majesties sent messages of condolence to Lady Aileen Mary and Lady Ada Edwina Stewart.

In a telegram to Lady Roberts Field Marshal Sir John French, in the name of the army serving in France, expressed deep sympathy, saying: "Your grief is shared by us, who mourn the loss of a much-loved chief. As he was called, it seems fitter to the ending of the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well and within sound of the guns."

The question of a public funeral for Britain's great soldier, with services at St. Paul's Cathedral, is under consideration, but it is understood that in deference to the wishes of Lady Roberts for a private service this will not be pressed. It is expected that the body of Lord Roberts will be buried in St. Paul's, however.

Paris, Nov. 15.—To-day's papers comment at length upon the death of Lord Roberts. All review the splendid career of the soldier of Lucknow, Lahore, Afghanistan and the Transvaal, and pay eloquent tributes to his sterling qualities as a man as well as a fighter. They comment in moving terms on the grave train of circumstances which brought him to French soil and to a well-filled life, and declare that he will be mourned in France as much as in England.

VISCOUNT CRICHTON REPORTED PRISONER

Amsterdam (Via London), Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the "Telegraaf" from Berlin says that Viscount Crichton, Extra Equerry to King George V, has been made a prisoner.

"The Handelsblad" says: "Eleven mines had been driven on to the Dutch coast between Kondekerke and Biggerkerke up to last Friday. The danger from explosions is regarded as serious, and patrols are keeping a close watch on the same paper says that during the first ten days of November 6,000 leaves of bread, purchased with funds raised by a toll levied on pedestrians and cars entering Malines, Belgium, were distributed among the poor of that city."

KARLSRUHE LETS PRIZE GO

Releases Sceptre Because She Was Bound for New York.

Captain Estill, of the British steamship Sceptre, which arrived yesterday from Santos, Brazil, told how his ship, with a cargo of coffee for Toronto, escaped capture by the German cruiser Karlsruhe because her destination was New York.

About midnight, October 27, the captain said, the Sceptre ran near a group of four vessels and found herself the prize of the Karlsruhe. A German officer looked over the ship's papers, and finding the Sceptre was bound for New York released her.

The other three vessels with the Karlsruhe were, Estill said, the steamship Vandyck, which had just been captured, and two colliers, to which the crew and passengers of the Vandyck were being transferred.

BRITISH RECRUITS SHOW FINE SPIRIT

Grandson of Charles Darwin Tells of Visits to the Camps.

BEAUTIFUL PARK NOW USED BY 20,000 MEN

The Temple and Lincoln's Inn Are Drill Places for Officers.

London, Nov. 5.—The following article was written by Bernard Darwin, a grandson of the late Charles Darwin, the author of "The Origin of Species," etc.

"The spirit in which Britain faces the war has convinced me that she is fighting for the protection of all that is worth living for—the very existence of good government and of human progress. In none perhaps better than in the way in which the young men are flocking to the colors and the sustained cheerfulness and determination with which they set about their course of training. The first fire of enthusiasm may drive a man to the recruiting office because he feels that there is nowhere else he can go and remain happy and self-respecting. But that fire must go on burning steadily and with an unwavering flame if he is to be got manfully through the arduous months which are necessary before he can be fit to do that which he is going to do at once—strike an effective blow, and to all of which he is unaccustomed; he has to put behind many small dislikes and prejudices and vanities and endure difficulties and discomforts in order to attain a goal which still seems a long way off. But by the time he is working, and he is jolly and light-hearted when a long tiring day is over. He is always acquiring something of the smartness and indefatigable energy of a full-blown soldier; he is growing each day fitter with strenuous life in the open air and rejoices in the feeling of fitness."

A few days ago I spent some time looking at one of the big camps of recruits that are scattered up and down the country, and a very short account of it may possibly be worth giving. This camp is in one of the rural counties of England, and there could hardly be a better spot for choosing where it is not only illustrates the spirit animating the whole people, rich and poor, but also marks the most vivid possible contrast between the peace and quiet of rural England and the stern business of war. The scene is the beautiful home of a great magnate, who, with the finest public spirit, handed over his park, lock, stock and barrel, for the purposes of the camp. Railway Runs Through Park.

Where there are as a rule only the herd of cows and a few straggling chickens—the sole distinguishing element in their lives an occasional golfer—there are now between 15,000 and 20,000 recruits camping and drilling. Already right across the park, from the main entrance to the old club and across the avenue, there runs a light railway to bring stores and material from the adjacent main line. The stillness is broken by the tramp of marching men, and by the shouting of drill sergeants, for another small army, not of recruits but workmen, is engaged in building huts. At present the men are under canvas, and the meadows outside but a few weeks ago a place of gigantic mushrooms had suddenly sprung into being. Soon, however, autumn will have turned into winter, and by that time a new fort of huts, built of brick and made of corrugated iron and lined with asbestos felt. And the sight of those long rows of solid iron houses, ever increasing, brings to mind, if indeed it needs bringing, that we cannot re-look on the war as being over, that the country has to look forward some way ahead and means to see this thing through once and for all.

The contrast between peace and war was made the more emphatic by the chance that I arrived at midday, when the men were all at dinner. The big house with shuttered windows closed in the distance, the peacocks strutting unconcernedly in the garden, the hammerings at the huts had temporarily ceased and there was not a man to be seen. Those who were at drill in their workaday clothes, as they came straight from the plough or the factory or the office, gave an additional and thrilling touch to the scene. They have not yet the smartness and the shipshape air of their brothers in khaki, but they help to make us understand that this is a real citizen army, called into being by the state's emergency, wasting no time and eager to learn its new business. Here is a man with a service cap, shirt-sleeves and corduroy trousers; another has the orthodox tunic and is still a civilian from the waist downward. The incongruity of their appearance might raise a smile at another time, but now it only adds to the picture of deadly earnestness.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men. There are all sorts and conditions of men among the different regiments—miners from Lancashire and Northumberland, agricultural laborers from the surrounding villages of their native county, and from Dorsetshire, where the typical English rustic is always represented as standing placidly by the village pond. Incidentally there is one little Dorsetshire village that possesses one of the proudest records of any in the country, for out of a total population of 575 it has sent sixty-six men to the colors. There are clerks from offices in the big northern towns, and a varied contingent of Irishmen in the Dublin Fusiliers. As long as they are in ordinary clothes the recruits are still a mass, but now it only adds to the picture of deadly earnestness.

It is a good hard day's work that these men get, but the best of it is that a very nasty cup of tea to be snatched and then physical drill. Breakfast comes at 7:30—bacon, tea, plenty of bread, cheese, jam, and a little butter. After that drill till 12:30. Next is dinner, of beef or stew, bread and potatoes, and more drill till tea time, between 4 and 5 o'clock, after which the men are free and easy to leave their quarters till bed time, about 9 o'clock.

On alternate days each man has the relaxation of bathing parade—or had at any rate as long as the water remained warm enough, and this is worth seeing, as one of the lighter sides of the recruit's life. The men march down in long columns with towels on their shoulders, to a narrow little stream, which means along the edge of the park. It is so narrow that there is not a great deal of room for swimming—indeed, the stream is almost choked with men—but there is room enough for much splashing and plunging and pleasant temerity. There is the chance of half a pipe perhaps during the time of dressing on the bank, and then back they go to their quarters, where they are suddenly and miraculously hung with the white garlands of many towels, and the bathers are hard at work drilling again, with now and again a short rest during which they sit in groups upon the turf and hear a little discourse on some branch of fighting.

This bathing parade is the jolliest

and most inspiring of spectacles, and so is the march home to tea. The recruits swing along, whistling and singing, still full of "go" after their strenuous day, and soon great vessels of tea are being carried from kitchen to tent, and tottering piles of bread and jam, and there are moments for conversation with admiring lady friends over the hedge.

Similar scenes, though not many of them in such beautiful surroundings, may be seen all over the country. Perhaps there may be added to it one differing slightly in kind drawn from London itself. Nearly all American visitors to London must have wandered at some time or other through the Temple and Lincoln's Inn, those haunts of more or less of the law, where they work close to the busy rout of the Strand and Fleet at More especially if they last saw these quiet places, enjoying their long vacation sleep in a sunny September, and deserted save for a few frowny people sitting under the plane trees, they would rub their eyes to see them again now.

There is the stir of military activity there to-day, for in Lincoln's Inn are the headquarters of that which is officially entitled the "Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps," but is always called by the name bestowed on it by King George—H. M. S. "The Devil's Own." In the country we saw the private soldiers in the making; here in the Inns we have the officers. It is the business of these Inns to train the young officers as fast as it is humanly possible and pour them into the new army or the territorials. When war broke out there were three companies and a squadron, and those were not at full strength. Now there are three full companies in addition, and yet more being formed. There is also a long waiting list, and beyond all this a very large number of officers who are rejected because they are too old or for some other reason. Many have already got commissions and have joined their regiments. As fast as they go others come on to be passed through the mill, and there are always those ready to take the vacant places.

London has now to some extent regained her second wind, and the atmosphere of war more naturally and easily than she did at first. Such sights as the drilling in the Inns, the recruits tramping through the streets, the crowds outside the recruiting offices, have grown to be something like common forms of life. But to anybody who should come freshly to it from across the sea it would all be immensely striking. He would, I think, be struck by the demeanor of the recruits, who are as much as the old soldiers, but without the fanatical, nor demonstrative, certainly not expressing the depth of his patriotic feeling in his songs, for the marches by the Inns are not the straining of the march, but an artist on the march, but very calm and cheerful and entirely determined to do what he has undertaken.

KITCHENER BLAMED FOR LACK OF NEWS

Decision to Admit Only Neutral Newspaper Men Criticised.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 15.—"The Daily Chronicle," in an editorial protesting against the British War Office's treatment of war correspondents, points out that from the very outset Germany arranged that all its principal newspapers should have official correspondents, who, while kept sufficiently in leading strings to prevent their disclosing anything to the prejudice of the army, were afforded facilities for writing stirring daily accounts of German leadership, British heroism, German science and engineering.

"It is not the French government or the French War Office which has been so ready to hunt down British correspondents in France like vermin and treat them as if they were worse than spies," the editorial continues. "The policy has been one of deliberate and thorough and without real participation in it, it always has been the British authorities and British detectives, of whom their own countrymen have had too much to hear of in terror."

"The hospitality which Berlin gave to its own correspondents it offered also to those of neutral countries, with the result that the British War Office has been put in a very awkward position. Four important American journalists, for instance, were so tactfully treated in this way that they not only wrote up the German army at the time, but, on returning to the United States, have written pro-German articles even in leading anti-German papers ever since. This episode forms a striking contrast to the long series of insults and injuries whereby British correspondents have been treated, and, without success, to alienate the American press."

"It now appears that the allied governments have woken up to the claims of neutral journalists, and representatives of many, including two great American news agencies, and leading newspapers in Holland, Italy and Scandinavia, are to be taken on a tour through the French and British armies. We are very glad that they are, but by the time the step is a singular anomaly. These neutral countries are to enjoy a direct news service from the front and our own people are not."

KAISER BACK AT STARTING POINT

Geneva, Nov. 15.—Emperor William, accompanied by his staff, returned on Friday evening to Kolmar, forty miles southwest of Strasbourg, his starting point at the beginning of the war, according to a dispatch from Basle received here. On this occasion the town was not decorated in honor of the Emperor, as the population had not been warned that he would arrive. The dispatch says the Emperor appeared to be anxious and taciturn.

As an indication that care is being exercised to ward off possible attacks from hostile aircraft, two powerful German aeroplanes are constantly in flight over the Emperor's headquarters.

Three French aeroplanes flew across Alsace yesterday and returned to French territory, after having caused all the garrisons to remain alert with their machine guns throughout the day.

It is reported from Basle that peace committees are being formed in Southern Germany, with the connivance of the authorities, to unofficially start a peace propaganda.

DUTCH COAST GUARDS GET 20 MINES DAILY

The Hague, via London, Nov. 15.—The liberality with which the warring nations have agreed to mine in the North Sea is indicated by the fact that during the last week the Dutch coast guards have picked up from twelve to twenty mines daily. These were found floating in Dutch waters or were found drifting on Dutch coasts or were internal navigation a matter of extreme danger.

Charles A. Collman is represented by another of his Wall Street articles in the next Sunday Magazine of The Tribune, describing the activities of the clever "wolves" that prey upon financiers.

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A golden opportunity for the man who wants something very individual and very inexpensive in shirtwear.

These are exquisite shirts, exquisitely made. Beautiful satin stripe silk and linen crepes, smart Jacquard crepes, and handsome imported stripe and figure weaves, in a collection of choice colors and color combines. Tailored into pleated and plain soft bosom models, with the option of starched or French cuffs. All sizes, but the best values will obviously go first. Main Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

GERMAN INDUSTRY HARD HIT BY WAR

Socialist Leader Declares Conditions Bad and Relief Inadequate.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, Nov. 15.—Dr. Troelstra, leader of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor party, who has been visiting Berlin, asked a well known German Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Molkenbühr, about the economic effects of the war in Berlin and throughout Germany. He publishes in the Dutch Socialist paper "Het Volk" an account of his interview.

Herr Molkenbühr points out that unemployment in Germany is very great. All industries for the manufacture of luxuries, such as furniture, embroidery, etc., have stopped work. In commercial and transport trades and among masons unemployment is particularly heavy, and some of the workmen are being put at agricultural labor. Professional men, such as authors, music teachers, musicians and actors, are suffering keenly. Many concert rooms and dancing establishments have been closed and assembly rooms are being fitted up as hospitals.

Herr Molkenbühr recalls the panic in Berlin after the outbreak of the war and the arrest of some shopkeepers who were charging prohibitive prices, and in conclusion says the measures taken by the government and municipalities to mitigate hardships are not sufficient, and that reports about the favorable economic situation in Germany are far too optimistic.

The sale of "Het Volk" has been prohibited in Germany.

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An Exceptional
Offering of
Gentlemen's
Evening Clothes

—Formal Dress
or Dinner Suits
Full Silk-lined
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\$33.50
Our \$45 Quality

50 Full Dress Coats and Trousers
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This is the reason.
A certain manufacturing
tailor who specializes
on evening wear has been
trying for some time to
get a share of our business.

He brought in samples
of his 1914-15 suits a
while back, and said:—
"This time I'm going
to get in."

We put the suit on a
young man and we saw
How could we refuse?

that its cut was perfect;
that the unfinished worsted
was of a very fine
quality; and the silk in
lining and sleeves and on
the lapels was—good.

"No no"—he said—"name your own price, and we will make up, say 75 suits, to your specifications, just to demonstrate to your customers the quality of the evening clothes we make."

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Murray Hill 9000 Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street Founded 1826

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"Seventh" Annual Sale of Men's Shoes

Offering again the same magnificent values of former years
Today, Monday, Until Saturday, November 21st Inclusive

Your choice of the Best
American and English Footwear
Comprising Every Desirable Style
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The English Footwear is made
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Values from \$6.00 to \$8.00 will be **\$4.15**
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Many men take advantage of this annual event
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The slight increase of 20c per pair on the sale prices of former similar occasions scarcely covers the advance in the cost of shoes this season over last

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